Name: $\qquad$ Sec.: $\qquad$

Do not remove this answer page - you will turn in the entire exam. You have two hours to do this exam. No books or notes may be used. You may use a graphing calculator during the exam, but NO calculator with a Computer Algebra System (CAS) or a QWERTY keyboard is permitted. Absolutely no cell phone use during the exam is allowed.
The exam consists of multiple choice questions. Record your answers on this page. For each multiple choice question, you will need to fill in the box corresponding to the correct answer. For example, if (b) is correct, you must write


Do not circle answers on this page, but please circle the letter of each correct response in the body of the exam. It is your responsibility to make it CLEAR which response has been chosen. You will not get credit unless the correct answer has been marked on both this page and in the body of the exam.

## GOOD LUCK!



For grading use:


Please make sure to list the correct section number on the front page of your exam. In case you forgot your section number, consult the following table. Your section number is determined by your recitation time and location.

| Section \# | Instructor | Day and Time | Room |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 001 | D. Akers | T, 8:00 am $-9: 15 \mathrm{am}$ | CB 213 |
| 002 | W. Hough | R, 8:00 am $-9: 15 \mathrm{am}$ | CB 213 |
| 003 | D. Akers | T, 12:30 pm $-1: 45 \mathrm{pm}$ | CB 342 |
| 004 | W. Hough | R, 9:30 am - 10:45 am | CP 397 |
| 005 | F. Smith | T, 11:00 am -12:15 pm | TPC 212 |
| 006 | W. Hough | R, 11:00 am -12:15 pm | TPC 113 |
| 007 | A. Happ | T, 2:00 pm -3:15 pm | TPC 109 |
| 008 | A. Hubbard | R, 2:00 pm -3:15 pm | L 108 |
| 009 | A. Happ | T, 11:00 am -12:15 pm | TPC 113 |
| 010 | A. Hubbard | R, 11:00 am -12:15 pm | CB 340 |
| 011 | A. Happ | T, 12:30 pm -1:45 pm | TEB 231 |
| 012 | A. Hubbard | R, 12:30 pm -1:45 pm | EH 307 |
| 013 | L. Solus | T, 11:00 am -12:15 pm | CB 340 |
| 014 | D. Akers | R, 11:00 am -12:15 pm | TPC 101 |
| 015 | L. Solus | T, 12:30 pm -1:45 pm | OT 0B7 |
| 016 | F. Smith | R, 12:30 pm -1:45 pm | FB B4 |
| 017 | L. Solus | T, 2:00 pm -3:15 pm | FB B4 |
| 018 | F. Smith | R, 2:00 pm -3:15 pm | CB 245 |
| 019 | X. Kong | T, 3:30 pm -4:45 pm | BH 303 |
| 020 | Q. Liang | R, 3:30 pm -4:45 pm | EGJ 115 |
| 021 | X. Kong | T, 12:30 pm -1:45 pm | CB 205 |
| 022 | X. Kong | R, 2:00 pm -3:15 pm | CB 233 |
| 023 | L. Davidson | T, 9:30 am -10:45 am | OT 0B7 |
| 024 | L. Davidson | R, 9:30 am -10:45 am | OT 0B7 |
| 026 | L. Davidson | R, 8:00 am -9:15 am | CB 243 |
| 027 | Q. Liang | T, 9:30 am -10:45 am | DH 131 |

You may use the following formula for the derivative of a quadratic function.
If $\quad p(x)=A x^{2}+B x+C, \quad$ then $\quad p^{\prime}(x)=2 A x+B$.

## Multiple Choice Questions

Show all your work on the page where the question appears.
Clearly mark your answer both on the cover page on this exam
and in the corresponding questions that follow.

1. Suppose the graph of the equation

$$
y=A+B(x-2)+C(x-2)(x-3)
$$

contains the points $(2,12)$ and $(3,11)$ in the $(x, y)$ plane. What is the value of $B$ ?

## Possibilities:

(a) $B=-2$
(b) $B=-1$
(c) $B=0$
(d) $B=1$
(e) $B=2$
2. Suppose a fuel mixture is $15 \%$ ethanol and $85 \%$ gasoline. How much ethanol (in gallons) must you add to one gallon of the fuel so that the new fuel mixture is $19 \%$ ethanol?

## Possibilities:

(a) 4/81 gallons of ethanol
(b) 5/81 gallons of ethanol
(c) $2 / 27$ gallons of ethanol
(d) $7 / 81$ gallons of ethanol
(e) $8 / 81$ gallons of ethanol
3. Suppose $f(x)=x^{2}+5 x+15$. What is the average rate of change of $f(x)$ with respect to $x$ as $x$ changes from $x=-2$ to $x=3$ ?

## Possibilities:

(a) 5
(b) $11 / 2$
(c) 6
(d) $13 / 2$
(e) 7
4. Suppose $g(s)=s^{3}+13$. What is the average rate of change of $g(s)$ with respect to $s$ as $s$ changes from 2 to $2+h$ ?

## Possibilities:

(a) $3 h^{2}$
(b) $h^{2}+3 h+3$
(c) $h^{3}+3 h^{2}+3 h$
(d) $h^{3}+6 h^{2}+12 h$
(e) $h^{2}+6 h+12$
5. Suppose $f(x)=x^{2}+b x+10$ for some constant $b$. Suppose that the average rate of change of $f(x)$ from $x=1$ to $x=3$ is equal to 8 . Determine the value of $b$.

## Possibilities:

(a) 4
(b) 5
(c) 6
(d) 7
(e) 8
6. If $h(t)$ represents the height of an object above ground level in feet at time $t$ seconds and $h(t)$ is given by $h(t)=-16 t^{2}+32 t+101$, find the height of the object at the time when the speed is zero.

## Possibilities:

(a) 1 foot
(b) 32 feet
(c) 101 feet
(d) 116 feet
(e) 117 feet
7. Let $f(t)=3 t^{2}+2 t-84$. Find the value of $t$ for which the tangent line to the graph of $f(t)$ at the point $(t, f(t))$ has slope equal to 6 .

## Possibilities:

(a) $1 / 6$
(b) $1 / 3$
(c) $1 / 2$
(d) $2 / 3$
(e) $5 / 6$
8. Determine the limit

$$
\lim _{t \rightarrow 2}\left(t^{3}+t^{2}-2 t-3\right)
$$

## Possibilities:

(a) 5
(b) 6
(c) 7
(d) 8
(e) 9
9. Find the limit

$$
\lim _{x \rightarrow 0}\left(\frac{13}{x}+\frac{7 x-13}{x}\right)
$$

## Possibilities:

(a) 13
(b) 1
(c) 0
(d) 7
(e) This limit does not exist.
10. Find the limit

$$
\lim _{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^{2}+x-2}{x^{2}-3 x+2}
$$

## Possibilities:

(a) -6
(b) -5
(c) -4
(d) -3
(e) This limit does not exist
11. Suppose $f(x)=A x^{3}$ for $x<2$ and $f(x)=14-A x$ for $x \geq 2$. Find a value of $A$ such that the function $f(x)$ is continuous at $x=2$.

## Possibilities:

(a) 1
(b) $6 / 5$
(c) $7 / 5$
(d) $8 / 5$
(e) There is no such value of $A$.
12. Suppose $\lim _{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)=4$. Find the limit

$$
\lim _{x \rightarrow 0}\left(\frac{f(x)}{x+1}-(4+f(x))^{2}\right)
$$

## Possibilities:

(a) 1
(b) -60
(c) 0
(d) -28
(e) This limit does not exist.
13. Let $f(x)=x^{2}+3 x+7$. Find a value $c$ between $x=0$ and $x=4$ so that the average rate of change of $f(x)$ from $x=0$ to $x=4$ is equal to the instantaneous rate of change of $f(x)$ at $x=c$.

## Possibilities:

(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4
(e) 5
14. Find the limit

$$
\lim _{t \rightarrow 0^{+}} \frac{42 \sqrt{t}}{t}
$$

## Possibilities:

(a) 21
(b) 42
(c) 0
(d) This limit either tends to infinity or this limit fails to exist
(e) $\frac{21}{\sqrt{t}}$
15. The graph of $y=f(x)$ is shown below. Compute $\lim _{x \rightarrow 1^{-}} f(x)$.

## Possibilities:

(a) -4
(b) -2
(c) -1
(d) 1
(e) 3

16. Consider the function $f(x)=5 x^{2}+32$. Its tangent line at $x=2$ goes through the point $(-2, y)$. Determine $y$.

## Possibilities:

(a) 52
(b) 20
(c) -52
(d) -28
(e) 28
17. You have to fly from city A to city B, then city B to city C. (You may assume that no time is spent on the ground between the two flights.) Suppose the plane flies with an average velocity of 600 mph from city A to city $B, 550 \mathrm{mph}$ from city $B$ to city $C$, and the average velocity of the entire trip was 570 mph . The distance from city A to city B is 2400 miles and it took 6 hours to fly from B to C. Determine the total distance travelled from A to C.

## Possibilities:

(a) 2970 miles
(b) 5700 miles
(c) 3600 miles
(d) 2950 miles
(e) 3300 miles
18. Suppose $g(x)=6(x-2)+19$. Compute

$$
\lim _{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(2+h)-g(2)}{h}
$$

## Possibilities:

(a) 6
(b) 7
(c) 8
(d) 9
(e) 10
19. The graph of $y=g(x)$ is shown (solid), as well as the tangent line to the graph (dotted) at $x=5$. Determine $g^{\prime}(5)$. (Graph is not drawn to scale.)

## Possibilities:

(a) 2
(b) 5
(c) $5 / 2$
(d) $4 / 5$
(e) $5 / 4$

20. Select the true statement

## Possibilities:

(a) If $f(x)$ is differentiable at $x=a$, then $f(x)$ must be continuous at $x=a$.
(b) If $\lim _{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$ exists, then $f(x)$ must be differentiable at $x=a$.
(c) If $f(x)$ is continuous at $x=a$, then $f(x)$ must be differentiable at $x=a$.
(d) If $\lim _{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$ exists, then $f(x)$ must be continuous at $x=a$.
(e) None of the above statements are true.

